

No. 136

***Spearhead***  
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NATIONAL FRONT  
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# HOW BRITISH INDUSTRY IS BEING KILLED

(SEE INSIDE)



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# WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

## The immigrant vote

No wonder the Tories are ratting on all the pledges they made in the months before the last General Election to introduce firm immigration curbs.

Recent figures produced by the Commission for Racial Equality show that immigrant voters have now become a decisive factor in a number of marginal constituencies, and at present these voters mainly support Labour.

Altogether the number of immigrant voters was higher than the winning MP's majority in at least 60 seats.

And wait a minute! This finding was based on the 1971 population census figures. Since then the total of immigrant voters is bound to have grown considerably - partly through continued immigration, partly through the number of immigrant children reaching voting age and partly because a higher proportion of immigrants are now registering as electors.

Three months ago 19 Tory MPs abstained on a vote on new immigration rules - albeit very mild ones - and most of these have majorities smaller than the size of the immigrant vote in their constituencies.

One of them was Robert Atkins, who won Preston North with a majority of 29. His reason for abstention was explained in a letter to Mrs. Thatcher: "I could not betray my 3,000 Asian voters, even if I wanted to."

At least there is this to be said. As things are going, the Tories won't even be able to **pretend** they're going to do something about immigration. That will leave the field clear for the only party that speaks out honestly on the immigration issue, the National Front.

## A million less Britons

With an attempt to move an amendment through Parliament to the Abortion Act, the abortion issue has recently come back into prominence again. Much heated debate has taken place about the moral issues involved in abortion but there has been little discussion of one alarming statistic recently released.

This is that since the introduction of the Abortion Act by Liberal leader David Steel 13 years ago more than 1 million unborn children have had their lives terminated.

This means more than a million children less born in Britain, most of them British and White.

Ponder on the appalling consequences this has for our population. Abortion is a crime, not just because it offends against every moral principle this country has stood for for centuries, not just because it amounts to legalised murder, but also

because it helps towards the eventual extinction of the British race.

## Improving the stock

News that a number of Nobel prize-winners in America have contributed to a sperm bank for the purpose of enabling children to be born to intelligent women with infertile husbands has predictably been greeted with horror in 'liberal' circles.

The scheme is apparently being promoted by a California businessman, Mr. Robert Graham, who is extremely worried about the failure of the most intelligent elements in the human race to reproduce themselves adequately.

No sooner was the project announced in the papers than critics rushed to condemn it as a plot to produce a 'master race', with all that that implies.

What do we think? Well, if by a 'master race' they mean a population of the very highest genetic quality, we see nothing very wrong with that. It is indeed an alarming fact that the standards of intelligence throughout most of the White races has deteriorated over the past century or so. No scheme that aims at a genetic upbreeding should be dismissed on the basis of mere moral outrage.

We have to confess, however, that children artificially produced through sperm banks seems to us to be contrary to the intentions of nature. It is also a fact that mere intelligence is not the only pointer to genetic quality. Character and physique are important too. If we are looking for these qualities, Nobel prize-winners are not necessarily the best people to whom to go.

That said, however, the problem of man's genetic deterioration remains with us. Those who would reject the sperm bank idea are duty bound to propose some other method by which this deterioration may be arrested.

We believe that the answer lies in a radical change in the whole climate of society as it has developed over the past few decades. In a natural society, not distorted by the controlled propaganda of politically motivated minorities with interests to protect, superiority will once again be admired and respected and the desirability of abundant children among the best endowed sections of the population will again be recognised.

It is also most important that society removes the practical disincentives to superior people to have plenty of children by adjusting the system of taxes and allowances which at present is discouraging them from doing so.

The only sure way to a better world is by producing better people.

# SPEARHEAD

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Editor: John Tyndall

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## News from the Church

A few snippets of news from the Church, guardian of the nation's moral values and conscience.

Said the Bishop of Lincoln in a diocesan letter recently:-

"Some will see the scripture and the Church's tradition as allowing only self-restraint as a moral option for homosexual people. Others, and I am one of them, while taking seriously what scripture and tradition seem to say, think it necessary also to take seriously the manifest fact of those tender, serious, faithful and creative relationships which homosexual men and women sometimes establish, in which genital acts clearly contribute to the tenderness.

"It is these characteristics I would always look for in a relationship. When I find them I cannot say that such a relationship is contrary to the will of God."

Over to Chichester, where the Precen-tor of the local Cathedral is one Canon Keith Walker. Canon Walker was in trouble with parishioners a year or so ago when he spoke in support of the terrorists in Rhodesia at a time when they were raping and massacring four-year-old White girls. Despite protests, however, the Bishop of Chichester decided not even to reprimand Canon Walker.

More recently the same Canon Walker was found guilty at Marlborough Street Court in London of having masturbated in full view of astonished ladies in the Peter Robinson store in Oxford Circus. He was fined £40 after a powerful plea by his defence counsel that "he faced consequences from the Church far greater than any punishment a court could impose."

And what punishment has he received from the Church? It was announced that Canon Walker would continue with his normal duties.

Oh! And before we leave the Church, have you heard the latest pronouncement from the British Council of Churches? It is that young people should henceforth address their prayers to "Parent God" instead of "God our Father". Apparently the traditional form of address is now 'out' because of its sexist undertones.

## Textile ruin

On page 13 of this issue readers can see what appalling inroads have been made into the British market by foreign manufacturers. Included among the British industries badly hit by this invasion is the textile industry.

Since last May, when the Conservatives came to power, 6,000 more workers in this



**HUDDERSFIELD**  
Textile town dying of government neglect

industry have lost their jobs. This goes to make a total of 247,000 in the last 11 years. And there is no sign of the decline abating.

Cheap imported textile goods from the Far East were for a long time the main cause of the run-down of this once great British industry but now the chief threat comes from behind the Iron Curtain and from the United States.

Much of this imported produce is in fact being subsidised in its country of origin and dumped in Britain, so that it cannot even be said that the competition is fair. As an instance, British retailers can now obtain ready-to-wear wool suits from Czechoslovakia for as little as £12.50. The Czech industry is heavily subsidised.

In the Tory Manifesto for the last General Election it was stated that the party would "vigorously oppose all kinds of dumping and unfair foreign trade practices that undermine jobs at home." But what in fact has been done to honour this pledge?

Recently Mr. John Nott, Trade Secretary, when replying to appeals for protection from MPs representing textile constituencies said that the industry must sort its own problems out. "It is not," he asserted, something politicians can do - we cannot run the textile industry on behalf of the directors of these companies."

No doubt Mr. Nott is being consistent with the 'free market' dogmas that have captured hold of Tory Party thinking. The fact is that, thanks to the free market, a quarter of a million textile workers, mainly in Yorkshire and Lancashire, have been deprived of a living over the past decade.

## Debt forgotten

One import that should not hurt the British economy is New Zealand butter. If E.E.C. and other foreign dairy products were excluded, as they should be, from the British market, there would be plenty of room for White Commonwealth products without hurting our own home producers.

It is for this reason that we deplore the agitation for the exclusion of New Zealand butter from the British market that came from some delegates at a National Farmers' Union meeting in London recently.

At the present time Britain is importing about 220,000 tons of butter and half of this comes from New Zealand. Delegates were asking for this to be phased out so that the gap could be filled by U.K. production. Said one: "There is no reason why British dairy and sheep farmers should support a sentimental feeling for New Zealand."

We could not disagree more. In the last two world wars New Zealanders by the hundreds of thousands volunteered to come and fight far from their homeland out of a sentimental feeling for Great Britain - and magnificent fighters they proved to be too.

Even if British farming did suffer some loss from New Zealand imports it would be not too high a price to pay for the honouring of our ties of loyalty to British blood relations the other side of the world. The New Zealand economy is so structured that it is much more dependent on dairy farming than that of the U.K.

But in this case the loss can be borne by the producers of the Common Market, and that is where it should be borne.



## Why Britain needs a

# REVOLUTION

Britain lurches deeper and deeper into crisis. This is the news that dominates the press columns and TV broadcasts as a new decade gets under way.

But is the crisis new? Not a bit of it. We were in crisis at the outset of the 1970s and at the start of the 1960s. All that has changed is that the crisis has become more extreme as each decade has followed another. In fact ever since the end of World War II we have been in a series of deepening crises, each worse than the last.

Nor was it basically different before the war. Crisis and decline were the pattern during the 1920s and 1930s - only then we were still living on the accumulated wealth of a huge empire and could paper up the cracks brought about by our own inefficiency by drawing upon our reserves.

If we are to understand the true nature of the state of Britain in 1980 the first thing we must realise is that it is something that has been developing for a long time. Our nation is in the advanced stages of a deep and long standing disease. Without drastic surgery, the result of course is bound to be death.

The disease is not the disease of a particular government or party; it is a disease of the whole system, the whole structure and spirit of 20th Century British society.

**This is why we have been saying for years, and will go on saying, that Britain needs a revolution. Nothing less will bring about her recovery at this late stage of her affairs.**

Mere changes of government are totally inadequate. We have been having them as long as any of us can remember, and they have achieved nothing - except sometimes a slight slowing down of the rate of decline. Both the Tory and Labour parties have had ample opportunity to provide solutions to our troubles and they have failed again and again. Only 10 months after it came to power, Mrs. Thatcher's government has already shown that it has no more grip over the situation than its predecessor.

As for the Liberals, they are just a sick joke. Their policies, where they have any at all, consist of nothing more than a hotch-potch of all the worst ideas of the old left and the old right.

When we advocate revolutionary change in Britain, we do not propose that it should come about violently. No doubt those who resist such change - particularly on the left - will try and employ violence to stop it, and in that case we must be prepared to use all necessary force to defend the revolution we seek. But this revolution itself should not be promoted by violent means. In the situation prevailing now and in the foreseeable future, this would only give the powers of the Establishment the excuse they want to imprison those of us who work for change.

But because a revolution is peaceful it does not mean that it is necessarily any the less a revolution for that. When we speak of revolution, we mean a radical transformation of our national institutions - political, economic, social, cultural and educational - and, if anything even more important, an entire change in our attitudes and outlook as a nation.

Take the national economy. Quite clearly, the old attitudes and positions of left and right are totally outdated and

discredited. Neither Labour socialism nor Tory capitalism have proved adequate to our needs; the conflict between them has become as irrelevant to our age as the old conflict between King and Parliament. Times have moved on and new economic facts confront us. To cope with these new facts, we must sweep the old left/right arguments out of our minds.

More important than the question of whether industry is private or public is the question of whether we are educating our young people for the new industrial age, and whether our scale of national and social priorities is resulting in enough of the most talented and ambitious of these young people entering industry.

And whether industry operates under free enterprise or state control, what is of first necessity is that it is British and national, not foreign and international. This means British capital invested in British factories, using British machines and employing British workers to make goods for the British market. Over a century of internationalism in our economic and financial policies has resulted in Britain being reduced to a second rate industrial power. To change this involves a revolution in itself.

And what of trade unions? We have heard often enough that these need to be reformed and modernised, but what is lacking is a state machinery strong enough to get this done. Only by a revolution in the whole political system will the power and the will be present to bring about the necessary change.

Government must have the consent of the people. On that score we do not disagree with those who defend the old system.

But once government is elected by the people it must have proper powers to govern. This means a massive change in the whole procedure by which government operates in this country. And it means that government must predominate over every sectional interest - co-ordinating all interests in a single **national interest**.

Finally there must be a revolution in the whole way in which we British look at ourselves and the world. In the place of a woolly internationalism, we need a vigorous and assertive nationalism. In the place of softness, we need toughness. In the place of racial self-abasement, we need a restoration of race pride.

How can a revolution in these things be brought about? Well, revolutions do not just happen. People have to organise, plan and prepare for them.

And this means often waiting and working patiently for years while the necessary opportunity for revolution develops, and in the meantime never being deflected by the temptation of easier, half-baked solutions.

There is one organisation in Britain, and one alone, which provides the nucleus for revolutionary change of the kind that Britain needs: that organisation is the National Front.

That is why all people who recognise, as this magazine does, that only by revolutionary change can Britain recover should be in the National Front, working to strengthen and prepare it for the day when the old system breaks down completely and the British people are ready for the great changes that must come.



# RHODESIA GOES RED



**... but British observers  
are there to see that it  
is all done by fair play**



THE COMING to power in Rhodesia of Robert Mugabe, Marxist and terrorist, was the inevitable end of a long saga of conspiracy and betrayal against that country's admirable White Community by the British Establishment. That it should have occurred while a Conservative Government was in office in Britain, and under the supervision of a Governor appointed by that Government, is no more than apt. Considering that conspiracy and betrayal have first and foremost been the features of Conservative policy towards White Rhodesia, it is fitting that the final scenario of the Whites' collapse should have been one constructed by Tory stage managers.

The one redeeming feature of Labour policy on Rhodesia is that it has been completely consistent with the modern ideological stance of the Labour Party; it has thus had the virtue of letting Rhodesia and her friends know exactly where they stand. British socialists have desired Rhodesia's destruction and its substitution by a Soviet-style Zimbabwe - this has always been the form.

With the Conservatives it has been different. At the grass roots of the party a very substantial number positively, and even actively, supported Ian Smith in his act of U. D. I. and his pledge to preserve permanent White rule. While the party

hierarchy did not reflect this attitude, it constantly reiterated that in any scheme to give the Blacks majority power it must be ensured that 'moderate' Blacks would be in control and terrorists excluded and that safeguards guaranteeing the protection of the White community must be introduced.

We have always treated these Tory pronouncements for what they were: pure eye-wash. In the first place the central issue in Rhodesia was, and has remained, that of whether the country is ruled by Whites or Blacks. By conceding that it should be ruled by Blacks, the Tories placed themselves firmly in the camp of surrender and betrayal.

As to the proposition that a settlement would be acceptable which gave power to 'moderate' Blacks, as opposed to terrorists, and which offered adequate safeguards to the White population, anyone with the most elementary knowledge of African history over the past 30 years could see this for the nonsense that it is. Almost everywhere in Africa where White rule has been withdrawn the men of terror and violence have come to the top in the end and everywhere without exception economic chaos has ensued.

## TORY MONEY ON MUZOREWA

The 'tame Black' on whom Tory hopes in Rhodesia were placed was of course Bishop Muzorewa. In the event Muzorewa's party obtained no more than 3 of the 80 Black seats in the new House of Assembly. Are we to believe that Her Majesty's Ministers, in particular Lord Carrington, who played a part in the events leading to this election did not know the real strength of Muzorewa's following among the Black voters? When this question was put in Parliament to Lord Privy Seal Sir Ian Gilmour, he gave a reply which on the face of it must surely take the prize of the century for bumbling inanity. "We have not ruled Rhodesia," he said, "since 1921 so it is not suprising that the Foreign Office is not very well aware."

So there we have it! After months of pompous declarations by the Thatcher Government that it, and it alone, is competent to know what is best for the people of Rhodesia and thus use its authority to supervise a transfer of power there, we are told that the Foreign Office - which presumably still is a department of the Government - has not really been in touch with the situation for nearly 60 years!

Such a remark, coming as it did from the Tories' leading representative of elegant decadence, fitted perfectly the final act of the whole disgusting farce. If someone chose to write a satirical play about the decline and fall of the British Empire and its ruling class, what better symbolic role than that of Sir Ian and his spluttering alibi?

But this is of course all assuming that we exclude the conspiracy theory of modern history. Do the Carringtons and the Gilmours really not know what they are doing? Are they really the fatuous dummies that their words and actions make them appear? Or are they the conscious agents of a policy, determined in very high internationalist quarters, whereby the handing over of Rhodesia to Communism has been decreed from the very start? In that case they would fit the description once used by an American writer of "treason in striped pants".

Back to the preposterous Sir Ian. In the same parliamentary debate about Mugabe's victory he stated: "I would have welcomed the result of free and fair elections whatever it was."

Whether Sir Ian himself really believes such claptrap, there is no doubt that many in his party do, and this better than anything illustrates the stupor of contemporary Conservatism. A catastrophe was being enacted before our very eyes, the catastrophe of a brave White community who had stoutly resisted armed terror against their country for over a decade being handed over to the leading protagonist of that armed terror - a catastrophe that will one day be recorded as one of the most ignominious moments of British history. But such a catastrophe was quite in order as long as it was brought about 'fairly' and in strict accordance with 'democratic' procedure! Such are the priorities and perspectives that currently rule British political life.

## PATHETIC

The pathetic seriousness with which we British tend to invest the most idiotic of our acts of policy was demonstrated in the whole comic ritual of the 'monitoring force' which was sent out to umpire these 'free' elections - a force supplemented by British bobbies who, apart from their shirtsleeves, seemed to have stepped right out of Gilbert and Sullivan. As if to divert the masses at home from the disaster impending, British

*Contd. on page 7*



THE WORD 'LEADERSHIP' has always figured prominently in the political vocabulary of the National Front, and logically so; it has surely always been an article of faith in our part of the spectrum of politics that great issues are determined by leaders and not by the multitude, that upon the personal initiative of leaders do we obtain all positive, as well as negative, action. We have surely always despised the liberal principle of decision by mere head-counting.

And is it not a fact that at the very centre of our case against recent British governments lies our protest that none of them have given the nation strong and wise leadership?

Yet in our own organisation we have by a strange paradox rejected the principle of leadership ever since 1971, when at an Extraordinary General Meeting occasioned by the resignation of our first Chairman, A. K. Chesterton, the members present were prevailed upon to vote in a new Constitution which placed all power in a 20-member Directorate which determined every issue by majority vote, and on which every member's vote was worth the same as every other member's - quite irrespective of degrees of seniority, ability, qualification, responsibility or record of service.

In this Constitution it is stated that the Chairman of the Directorate is the chief officer of the party, i. e. the party's leader, but the practice of Directorate decision-making makes a nonsense of this statement; the Chairman has no effective decision-making power at all. In the not very frequent event of an equality of votes on the Directorate he can exercise a casting vote; that apart, there is nothing to distinguish his powers from those of any other member of the Directorate.

Yet it is still customary to hold the Chairman as the person responsible for the party's fortunes, good or bad. If disastrous decisions are made, they are assumed to be his decisions - even if in fact he personally voted against such decisions.

## UNWORKABILITY

Since assuming the Chairmanship of the party in 1972 I lived uneasily with this system, becoming increasingly convinced of its unworkability and absurdity but being reluctant to take any action to force a change in the system for fear that to do so might endanger Directorate, and thereby party, unity. It was always my hope that by consensus we would evolve peaceably towards a procedure for running the party which would strike a more realistic balance between the powers of the party's chief officer and the powers of his Directorate - a balance which would more fairly reflect the *de facto* apportionment of responsibility between chief officer and Directorate. This

**JOHN TYNDALL asks: Will a party which bemoans the lack of leadership in Britain permit its own leader to act?**

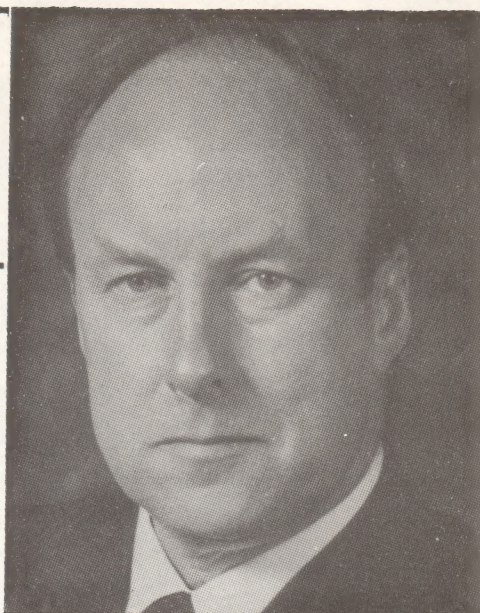
has proved, however, not to be the case.

The party will always need a Directorate, for the very obvious reason that one man cannot do everything. Even when the necessity of leadership is recognised and proper powers to lead are granted, the judgement of the party's head executive cannot be regarded as always best in all things. A variety of minds needs to be brought to bear on the party's problems and every important decision, before it is made, needs to be extensively discussed. On this principle there has never been any dispute, certainly not on my part.

But once a decision has been determined upon, someone must bear responsibility for it. While our Constitution specifies that **in theory** this responsibility lies with the Directorate, **in practice** the responsibility is regarded, both by the members of the party and by the general public, as belonging to the leader of the party.

## CONSENSUS POSSIBLE

How important is this difference between theoretical and practical responsibility? The answer is that it is not too important in probably 95 per-cent of the decisions that are made. Hundreds of issues come up for the consideration of the party's Directorate or its Executive Council in the course of a year. In the case of the vast majority of these issues decision by general consensus is not only possible but positively desirable. They are concerned with day-to-day matters not crucial to the survival of the party. While one may have a preference for one particular course of action as against another, the importance attaching to this preference is less than the importance of preserving the harmony of the team. Any sensible Chairman, or leader, will consequently be ready to compromise and show flexibility in such decisions rather than attempt to enforce his will on all occ-



# THE LEADERSHIP QUESTION

asions and thus render his colleagues almost superfluous.

But just occasionally there arise issues of such fundamental import that no compromise on the part of the leader of the party is possible. The right decision **must** be made; anything other than the right decision will inflict great harm on the party. Here there cannot be any room for confusion between responsibility as defined theoretically in the party's Constitution and responsibility as regarded in practicality by the party's members and by the general public.

It is in such instances that the party's leading officer cannot in all justice be expected to be identified with a decision to which he is strongly, or even passionately, opposed.

## FAMILIAR ARGUMENT

Of course there is a familiar argument that always comes to the surface when this subject is discussed. How can we be sure, the argument goes, that the party leader is always right?

Of course the party leader is not always right! That fact is as elementary as the



fact that a committee, or Directorate, is not always right. The principle of investing a leader with powers has never rested on the supposition that he will always use those powers rightly; it rests on the very basic law that power should be equated with **responsibility**.

If an individual leader makes an important decision and that decision turns out to be wrong, he can subsequently be held to account, and if it is the will of the members he can be sacked.

But if a committee makes an important decision and that turns out to be wrong, just who can be held to account? A committee is anonymous; we do not know among the members of that committee who voted in favour of the decision and who did not. We do not therefore know whom to sack and whom not to sack.

## ABUSE OF POWERS

The same reply may be given to those who argue that power should not be given to an individual leader because, as a fallible human being, he may abuse those powers.

Of course he may abuse his powers but so equally may a committee or Directorate abuse its powers. The difference is that in the event of the former the source of the abuse can be identified, while in the event of the latter it cannot be identified.

There is an additional fact of the NF party Constitution which has some relevance here: under that Constitution the Chairman of the party may be displaced at the end of every year; Directorate members, on the other hand, may only be displaced every **three years**!

So if a Directorate makes decisions that cause massive dissatisfaction in the party, party members have the problem firstly of identifying which Directorate members were responsible for those decisions and which not, and secondly, when those responsible have been identified, the problem that some of them may not be removed until the end of three years.

The opponents of individual leadership in the National Front have often claimed that collective leadership is more democratic, but considering these factors it is possible to argue that indeed individual leadership is by far the more democratic.

This basically is the nature of the conflict into which I have been forced by the system under which I have been required to lead the National Front. In times of calm within the party it has been possible to muddle along under the system - though sometimes with difficulty. In times of storm and controversy, however, when it becomes necessary to make decisions that require real courage and strength and where sectional interests can sometimes be threat-

ened, the system becomes totally impossible and in no way can leadership be exercised effectively under it.

The precise issues which have forced this conflict to the surface in recent weeks are best dealt with through internal party communications rather than in a magazine which circulates among the public. Here we may confine ourselves to a consideration of the general principle at stake when we are discussing the whys and wherefores of powers of leadership. It will be well known to members of the party, however, that in the later part of last year I was confronted with a decision by our Directorate made against my wishes which I believe will carry consequences of immense harm to the party. It was this decision that forced me finally to the point at which I felt compelled to obtain greater leadership powers or resign. When it was not agreed to grant me these powers, or at least to set the wheels in motion whereby I may quickly be granted them, there was no alternative left to me but to resign. No act short of my resignation would have made the impact on the party necessary to bring home to it how urgent it is that we should quickly resolve this issue of whether we wish to be a party with leadership or a party without leadership.

For my pains I have been accused by some of my opponents of seeking absolute powers and seeking to reduce our Directorate to the status of a purely advisory body. This simply is not true. There are areas of decision-making in the party which I believe are best left to the Directorate - just to mention as one example among many, areas where the private and personal interest of the party Chairman might be affected. I also recognise that it is necessary to provide in the Constitution a mechanism of safeguard against the powers of the Chairman which may be available to the party in an extreme emergency in which he sought to take action which clearly met with very substantial opposition on the Directorate or in the party.

## BALANCE NEEDED

What the party must get away from if it is to survive and recover is the nonsense whereby its acknowledged leader has no more effective say in decisions than any one of 20 members of a party Directorate and is sometimes forced to accept blame for decisions by that Directorate to which he is totally opposed.

As to the question of where a sane and fair **balance** of powers within the party - which is all that I am seeking - is to be struck, that is a question which leaves plenty of room for debate. In its columns over the next few months Spearhead will be contributing to this debate.

By my choice our party currently has another Chairman. Notwithstanding the fact that I have had certain major disagreements with him, I believe that for as long as he is Chairman he should have effective powers to lead - just as I should have been given effective powers to lead before him. As things are now, it may be that when he is forced personally to shoulder the consequences of bad decisions arrived at by collective head-counting which may well not be of his making he will understand my point of view better than he does at present. For the moment I do not envy him in his task.

## RHODESIA GOES RED

(Contd. from page 5)

Army officers who looked as if they had come straight from the polo field were brought before the TV cameras to testify what a jolly and friendly affair the whole thing was. Said one in reference to the terrorist chappies with whom his chappies had been mixing: "I think they'll actually be sorry to see us go." In another report a jovial P.C. with a Birmingham accent was seen chatting on first name terms to Black voters as they lined up at the polling booths - rather as if they were schoolchildren queuing at a zebra crossing.

That White Rhodesians are mainly British, and therefore subject to Anglo-Saxon innocence and delusions, is something of which we were reminded when a Rhodesian Army officer was seen addressing some of Mugabe's ZANLA thugs. "I don't care what this country is called," he said, "but together we can make it the finest country in the world."

No doubt these scenes were contrived by television crews with the precise intention of insulting the intelligence of the British people. Let us hope, however, that the British people in their turn saw through the insults and recognised the handing of Rhodesia as the squalid disgrace that it is - a disgrace and a crime that became inevitable from the first moment that 'Conservatism' deserted the most basic principle of the matter: that Whites should always govern and lead in Rhodesia because they as a race are the best fitted to do so.

Of all those who have stood by this principle in Rhodesia itself, we can only hope and pray that they will be able to get out safely with at least some of their possessions intact. Of those in Rhodesia (including the now abject Ian Smith) who have been willing to retreat from that principle and make compromises with the harbingers of 'majority rule', we can only say that they deserve all that is coming to them.



# Holding the line

## *Afghanistan exposes the softness of the 'liberal' West*

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THE SOVIET UNION'S occupation of Afghanistan is another link in the lengthening chain of Soviet victories. Once again the Western World has been forced to stand by and watch helplessly, substituting rhetoric for effective action. This scene has become characteristic of the feebleness of the Western World since the end of World War II. However, in view of the track record of the West over the past 35 years, it is surprising that the denunciation of the Soviet action has reached such a high pitch.

If we examine the course of political events since the early 1930s, we can readily see that the role played by the United States has been little short of disastrous for the long term future of the West. Pursuing a policy of appeasement, the United States was largely instrumental in the transfer of Eastern Europe to Soviet domination following the end of the Second World War. This policy of appeasement gave way to one of containment early in the post-war years, and has functioned as the pillar on which U.S. diplomatic and military strategy has rested.

The first real test of the Western World's nerve came in 1956, when young Hungarians rose in popular revolt against their Russian communist masters. By that time the Western masses were saturated with the ideals of freedom and independence, with particular emphasis on non-European colonies. However, little was said by Western governments in support of freedom and independence for Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians, Poles and Hungarians, who traditionally formed part of Western Civilisation. When the Hungarian people attempted to throw off the yoke of Soviet control they appealed to the Western World for help. But the West remained conveniently silent and so thousands of brave young men and women perished. Perhaps the Hungarian uprising savoured too strongly of genuine nationalism, an ideal that is both hated and feared by communism and philosophic liberalism.

### COMMUNISM AND CAPITALISM

The relationship between communism and capitalism is marked by curious and contradictory developments. As far as the masses in both camps are concerned, both ideologies are supposed to be mortal enemies.

Yet an examination of the facts shows that capitalism has repeatedly acted as the saviour of Soviet communism. Not content with having contributed to the Soviet Union's industrial and military capacity, the United States and other major Western nations are now in the process of doing the same for Communist China. In passing, it is worth remarking that had it not been for the generous assistance provided by capitalism, particularly by the United States, it is unlikely that Russian communism would have survived its early years. Even during the recent Vietnam conflict, when the North Vietnamese military equipment was largely supplied by the Soviet Union, U.S. aid still continued to be extended to Soviet Russia. The fact that thousands of American soldiers were dying in Vietnam did not seem to trouble the consciences of America's rulers. In the light of historical evidence, the howls of protest emanating from the United States and others over Afghanistan have a hollow and phoney ring about them, and a reek of political opportunism. Is this sudden change in attitude due to a growing fear that finance-capitalism has created a Frankenstein monster and that the Soviet Union is straying from its ideological path?

### NOT WITHERING AWAY

Instead of the Soviet communist state withering away as anticipated by its founders and becoming the vanguard for universal brotherhood, fear is mounting amongst the philosophic liberals that the Soviet Union is about to tread the same path of imperialism in the same way as other powerful empires of the past. Is the Soviet Union responding to an inner urge to greatness which strains to externalise itself? If so, is this development a manifestation of some immutable law of nature that favours the strong?

On the other hand, has the Western World, dominated by the liberalistic doctrine, reached a stage of feebleness, perversion and inner corruption that invites destruction?

Has the will of the West and its basic instinct of self-preservation been weakened to a point where the right to continued existence is challenged by the iron law of nature?

The next few years will provide the answer, but one thing is certain: if the present philosophy of degenerate, effete



**SYMBOLS OF IMPERIALISM**  
Soviet artillery trains on Jellallabad

liberalism continues to hold sway over the Western mind, the Western World is doomed either to annihilation or to enslavement.

Nature always seeks to make masters of the strongest of the species.

It is interesting to note that organisations that sounded a warning about Soviet ambitions a few years ago were howled down as war-mongers and right-wing/Nazi/Fascist extremists. But current developments are proving the accuracy of their perception and at the same time witnessing an overnight conversion to a formerly 'extremist' viewpoint.

Meanwhile the National Front will continue to hold the line until reinforcements arrive.



# CAN BRITISH INDUSTRY EVER RECOVER?

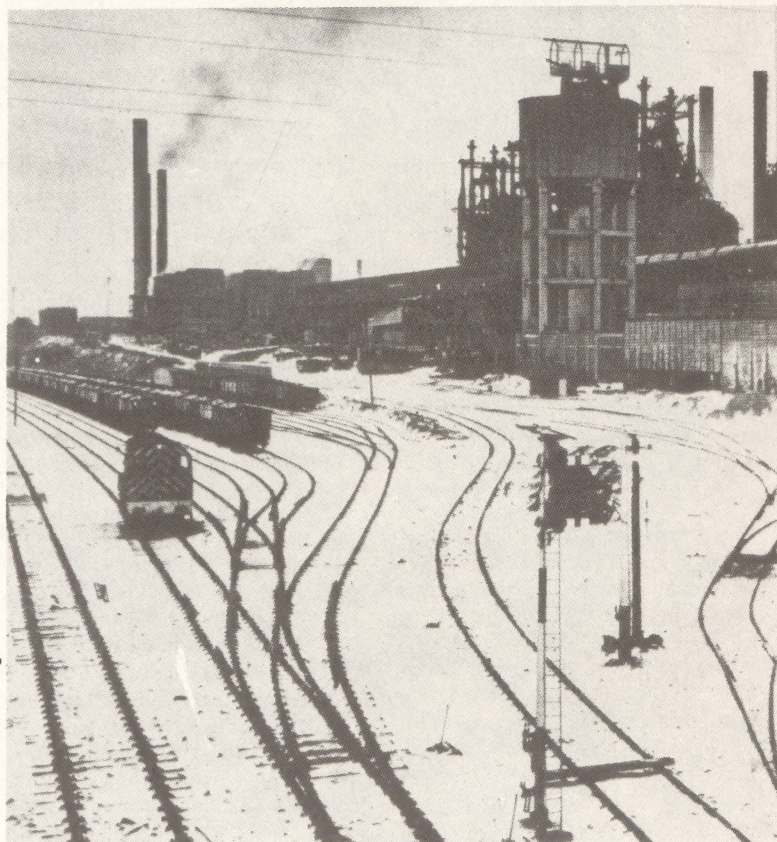
BY COMMON CONSENT British industry is now headed for a recession much worse than anything that has been experienced in the post-war period. Unemployment is predicted to reach 2 million by sometime in 1981, if not before. Many great British industries, such as motor cycles, have been destroyed almost totally. Others, such as shipbuilding, aerospace, the motor industry, steel, textiles and domestic electricals, are in the process of being destroyed. Productivity everywhere lags behind that in the most advanced industrial countries of the world. Investment is at a low level. Inflation is rampant again at around 18 per-cent. Anarchy in industry is growing, with government apparently powerless to do anything about it. The much vaunted benefits from North Sea oil are failing to have the promised effect. Fuel prices are still climbing to unprecedented heights and most of the financial spin-off from the oil revenues are being wasted by government profligacy.

Contrary to the expectations of millions of British voters, the return of a Conservative Government in May 1979 has made no basic difference to Britain's industrial slide. The new Government is faced with the same problems as its predecessors and is meeting them with the same ineptitude and lack of grip. By every logical standard of calculation, the prospect for national economic recovery looks hopeless.

We must of course recognise that the sickness in British industry is far from new. In fact its origins date back well over a hundred years, and the early signs could even be detected at the Industrial Exhibition in London in 1851. Ever since that time Britain has taken less pains to nurture and develop the manufacturing side of her economy than Germany and the United States and more latterly than Japan, France and a host of others. Trade and finance have always occupied a greater priority and status in British economic life than industrial production itself, and the tendency has always been to leave British industry at the mercy of international market forces - a policy which all the history of the last 100 years has proved to be disastrous.

We are now reaping the rewards of this muddled policy and neglect.

Is there any hope for British industry at this late hour? Can it ever really recover? We believe that it can, but only if we are prepared to alter radically our thinking on a great range of economic and industrial questions. The purpose of this supplement is to suggest where and in what direction.



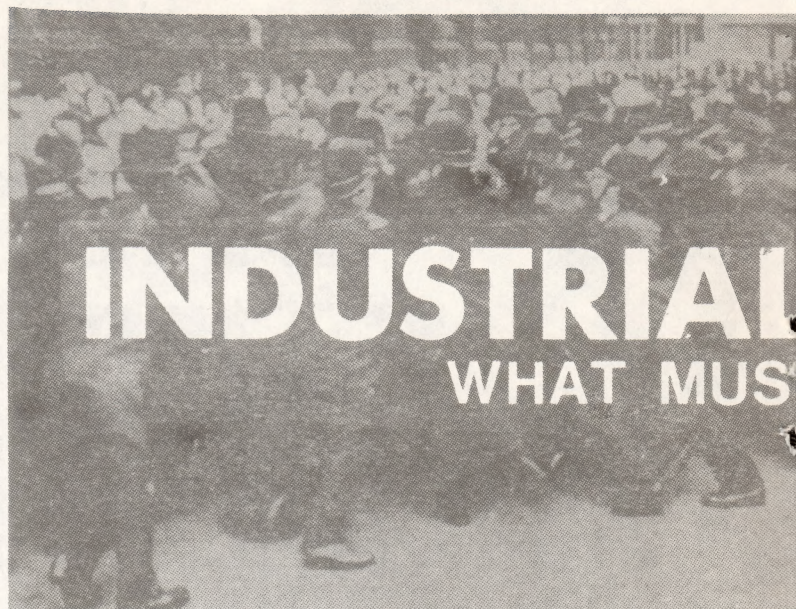
**CORBY STEELWORKS**  
Symbol of industrial death



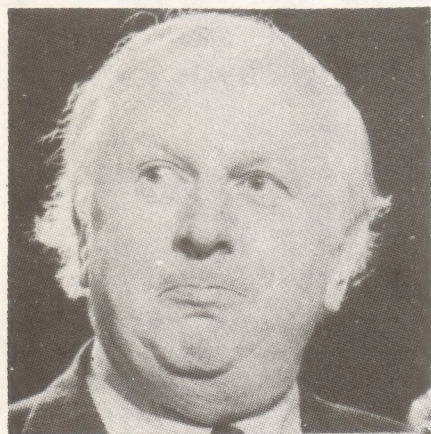
# The first need is not new law but a new will

THE CONSERVATIVES came to power in May 1979 on the promise that they were going to take a firm hand against trade union bullies, in particular the type which practised intimidation on the picket lines against workers not wishing to be involved in strikes. Since then they have failed abysmally to keep their promise, and intimidation has continued unabated.

The nation recoiled in horror against the appalling scenes witnessed at Hadfields steel works in Sheffield in February 1980, when a violent mob caused the closure of the works by sheer intimidation of its employees, who wished to have no part in the national steel strike. And what was most horrific about this episode was the fact that the mob was allowed to get away with it. The police, no doubt acting on instructions from the Home Office, made no attempt to remove them and guarantee Hadfields workers safe access to their jobs. Authority simply capitulated.



## INDUSTRIAL WHAT MUST



Direct responsibility for Home Office cowardice in this situation lies with Home Secretary William Whitelaw. No doubt, however, the decision to do nothing about the mobsters was made in close consultation with Employment Secretary James Prior. Both Whitelaw and Prior personify the spirit of softness that predominates in the present Government

Prior, as the minister directly responsible for dealing with trade unions, is currently pre-

**THE WEAKLING**  
Employment Secretary Prior  
allows anarchy to rule

paring new legislation intended to curb the practices of the violent

pickets. We think, however that legislation does not get to the root of the problem. The real problem is that the Government does not have the will or the guts to enforce the laws as they stand. While some new legislation may be desirable, existing laws were quite adequate, if properly applied, to prevent what happened at Hadfields. And even if new laws were brought in placing greater theoretical limits on picketing, of what use will these laws be in practice if the pickets defy them, as they have done laws in the past, and if the Government is too weak-kneed to stop them?



It is claimed that had the police moved in against the pickets at Hadfields and removed them from where they could prevent workers engaging in their lawful employment there would have been bloodshed.

All right. So there would have been bloodshed. It is regrettable, but that is the price society sometimes has to pay for the maintenance of the law. In future situations like this the Government must give the police all the

**THE WRECKER**  
Red union boss Scargill  
exploits government softness

necessary powers and equip them to clear the mob.

## Laws that just

Much publicity has been given to new laws now in the process of preparation by Mr. Prior aimed at putting an end to intimidation on the picket lines. These laws are intended to put an end to 'secondary picketing' as we know it, i.e. picketing at places of work other than those where the pickets themselves are employed.

Given the weakness and cowardice of the present Government and any foreseeable alternative government, any such laws will be totally useless.

Supposing that masses of pickets assemble outside a place of work, who is to determine whether they are employed at that place of work or not? If it is a place where great numbers are employed, many pickets may not be recognisable as members of the work force, although they may well be. Just who in the work force would be available who would know everyone else in it and be prepared to identify them?

And supposing that it were possible to identify certain pickets positively as not being employed at the place of picketing, what action are the police to take against them?

If they are part of a large and belligerent mob, as at Hadfields, on present form the police will do nothing - for fear of a riot.

The police would only take effective steps to remove them if given orders very different to those issued to them when Hadfields was being picketed.

And if such orders were to be given,



# ANARCHY T BE DONE

## It won't work

they could equally well have been given at the time of the Hadfields picket, and the pickets arrested and charged under already existing laws.

They were not given then because the Government was frightened to give them.

And if the Government was frightened then, it is likely that it will be frightened again.

The only event in which the police are likely to be given the go-ahead to act against pickets violating the proposed new laws, i.e. picketing at a place of work other than their own, is if they are there in insufficient numbers and are not sufficiently belligerent to cause the police any difficulty in arresting them.

But in that case they would be doing no harm anyway and there would be no point in rendering their actions illegal! If they are not likely to trouble the police, neither are they likely to intimidate those coming in or out of the place of work.

So when we really look at it closely all this legislation is an utter waste of time.

All it does is enable a Government that is doing nothing to look as if it is doing something!

The real need is a Government that is prepared to take the bull by the horns and authorise and equip the police to use all necessary force to restore order when Scargill's mobs try to prevent workers going about their lawful business.

# Act to remove the source of grievances

WE HAVE called elsewhere in this supplement for tougher treatment of those who promote industrial anarchy and intimidation. But this

does not mean that we should ignore the grievances on which the promoters of anarchy and intimidation feed.

We in this magazine believe that most of these grievances arise out of the internationalist economic system.

We do not believe in the myth sustained by the Tory press that the British worker is indifferent to the need to achieve greater productivity as a condition of higher wages and better living standards. We believe he is well aware of this need.

Why then is there everywhere in British industry a raging conflict between workers, the business community and government over a principle on which all should be united?

The conflict arises essentially from the question of what steps should be taken to achieve greater productivity per worker.

Government and the business community urge upon the worker that he should produce more, but they condemn him to labour with antiquated equipment while his counterparts overseas enjoy the most modern equipment obtainable. Why is this? Because 'free market' economics encourage the investment of British capital in industry abroad and non-productive sectors of the economy at home rather than in the modernisation of Britain's industrial plant. And why is that? It will be claimed that when modern equipment is introduced into British factories it will create redundancies and the unions will not tolerate these redundancies.

But intelligent workers will challenge the supposition that modern equipment must necessarily create redundancies. Instead of less workers producing the same amount of goods, why not the same number of workers producing more goods? As long as the market is there, this should be perfectly possible.

But the trouble is that the market is not there. It is not there because foreigners have taken it - not only overseas but in Britain itself.

If government were to be prepared to close the British market to foreign manufacturers, British industry could undergo a vast expansion of production to fill the gap. Thus could British factories be modernised without substantial numbers of workers being laid off. We could achieve the higher productivity that is the prerequisite of higher wages.

But government will not do this because it is committed to the international system. So it goes on telling steel workers that it must close down steel mills while vast quantities of foreign steel and steel products are flooding into Britain.

We are convinced that the divisions in British industry will never be healed until government breaks free of the international system and embarks upon a planned programme for the modernisation and reconstruction of our industries within a national system.



**JAP CARS FLOOD IN**  
Meanwhile Leyland lays workers off



# THE BASIC NEEDS OF INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY

- (1) Britain needs a new industrial doctrine which cuts right across the old conflicts between capitalism and socialism, between right and left, and which is based on a pragmatic approach to the new economic facts of the modern world.
- (2) In this new doctrine private enterprise should have a vital and central place because it has generally proved to make for the greatest efficiency.
- (3) But the private sector of the economy should not be free to do as it likes; government must stand in the background and see to it that all private economic activity works to the national good.
- (4) Britain must reduce her dependence on international trade and strive for the greatest possible national self-sufficiency. All manufactured goods used in Britain should be made in Britain and imports reduced to essential raw materials and food products that cannot be produced in Britain.
- (5) Behind protective barriers for British manufacturing industry there must be a massive programme of modernisation of our factories. With the whole home market available exclusively to British manufacturers, industry can greatly rationalise production without substantial redundancies. Increased productive capacity can be absorbed by increased sales in an assured market.
- (6) Britain should withdraw from the European Economic Community and work to restore trading preferences with the White Commonwealth.
- (7) Government should place curbs on British investment overseas except where it can be shown that British industry will benefit.
- (8) Government should introduce by decree a drastic reform of our trade union system. There should be only one union for one industry. The secret ballot should be made standard for all unions. All wage and other agreements between workers and management should be subject to laws of contract. Politicisation of our unions should come to an end.
- (9) We must restore the incentives to skill, enterprise and hard work. Rates of taxation must be scaled to this end.
- (10) British education must reflect the priorities of the age we live in. We must educate more technicians and industrial managers and provide greater inducement to our most talented young people to enter industry.
- (11) Britain's whole monetary and banking system must be reformed. We must recognise the fact that inflation derives solely from mismanagement of the monetary system and from no other cause. The private banks must be deprived of the privilege of creating new money out of nothing as interest-bearing debt and the sole prerogative of money creation must be restored to government. Government must issue all new money debt-free in volumes calculated according to the estimated rise in the gross national product and brought into circulation as public expenditure.
- (12) The Social Security system must be reformed so that claimants, after being offered due opportunity to obtain work in suitable occupations, will only be allowed to continue drawing benefits in return for work done which should be organised by local authorities.

*Printed and published by Albion Press, Hove*

## The National Front

THIS SUPPLEMENT has been produced upon the sole responsibility of Spearhead magazine and its contents reflect only the editorial policy of the magazine.

However, the ideas for British industrial recovery outlined here are in all essentials similar to those contained in the Election Manifesto of the National Front published for May 1979 and of which the Editor and Publisher of Spearhead was the principal author.

For a deeper understanding of the policies of the National Front for industry and other sectors of the nation's life we recommend the reading of this Manifesto, which can be obtained from: The National Front, Box 163, London E.C.2. Price £1.25 (inc. postage).

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From this issue onwards it will be our practice regularly to print the centre pages of Spearhead in the form of a supplement dealing with specific items of public interest. Extra copies of these supplements will be printed and made available at discounts for quantities. These supplements will really be in the way of extra large leaflets and will provide an excellent new method of getting over the nationalist message on prominent topics of the day.

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# The MURDER OF BRITISH INDUSTRY

## Imported Office Equipment

	1979
Hand held Calculators	72%
Ballpoint pens	60%
Typewriters	71%

## Imported Household Goods

	1979
Toys/Games	51%
Heated Rollers	99%
Hairdryers	78%
Mirrors	60%
Clocks	61%
Furniture	22%
Carpets	16%
Vacuum Cleaners	31%

## Imported Kitchen Equipment

	1979
Dry Irons	45%
Domestic Glassware	66%
Cutlery	70%
Saucepans /Frying Pans	36%
Kitchen Knives	40%
Toasters	61%
Electric Cookers	21%
Hand held Mixers	58%

## Imported White Goods

	1979
Dishwashers	99%
Fridge Freezers	68%
Automatic Washing Machines	44%
Refrigerators	32%
Spin Dryers	28%

## Imported Clothing/Accessories

	1979
Footwear	34%
Luggage (leather)	57%
Handbags (leather)	72%
Mens/Boys Tailored Outerwear	33%
Womens/Girls Outerwear	28%
Mens Shirts/Overalls	38%

## Imported Leisure Equipment

	1979
Sports Equipment	74%
Bicycles	30%

## Imported Audio Visual

	1979
Television B & W	50%
Television Colour	27%
Portable Televisions	53%
Record Players/Decks	51%
Portable Radios	96%
Music Centres	66%

## Imported Vehicles

	1979
Cars	56%
Commercial Vehicles	23%

## Import Trends

	1970	1979
Agricultural Machinery	22%	44%
Machine Tools	28%	48%
Construction Equipment	40%	71%
Mechanical Engineering	19%	32%
Textiles	14%	33%

PRINTED HERE are figures recently released by a group of British industrialists and published in a number of leading newspapers. They show the extent of the penetration of the British market by imported foreign manufactures in a wide range of goods.

Some may see them as an appalling reflection on the performance of British industry and in some cases this may be correct. They are also, however, an appalling reflection on the neglect of government. British governments have allowed this goods invasion to build up and home industries to die as a result.



## FACTS ABOUT INFLATION

■ Wage rises do not in themselves cause inflation. They can cause the prices of specific goods and services to rise, but that is all. In a properly controlled monetary system this would simply mean that the market adjusts itself and the prices of other goods and services fall.

■ Rises in the prices of imports do not in themselves cause inflation. They simply mean that more of our foreign currency goes towards the purchase of those imports and less towards the purchase of other imports.

■ If the prices of all imports increase, this just means either that we import less or export more. In neither event is this in itself inflationary.

■ Inflation occurs, and occurs only, when the amount of money in circulation increases at a faster rate than the increase in the gross national product when measured in goods and services.

■ Present increases in the money in circulation in Britain occur mainly in the form of money lent by the banks which has been created out of nothing. These loans must be repaid with interest. Thus the banks are exacting tribute from the nation by exercising the privilege of supplying it with its new money.

■ This money has to go to pay the interest on previous money created in the same way - and finance production and consumption of real wealth. It must therefore always be in excess of the production and consumption of real wealth.

■ This means that it must always be inflationary. Inflation is built into the British monetary system. It **cannot** be cured without the total change of the system.

■ 'Monetarism' means the same system in operation but with less money pumped into it. The debt structure remains, and interest on the debts must be repaid, so the loss of money is borne by the producer and consumer. The nation becomes steadily poorer.

*SPEARHEAD analysis*

# THE FRAUD OF 'MONETARISM'

**THE NEWS** that Britain's inflation rate is now rapidly climbing again and presently stands at around 18 per-cent has brought the inflation debate right back into the forefront of national affairs.

Up till very recently, conventional wisdom on inflation had it that rising prices were the result: (a) of higher wage rates obtained by trade unions which were not earned by a correspondingly higher level of production; and (b) of increases in the price of imports.

The second, it was claimed, was beyond Britain's ability to control. This provided a convenient excuse for governments to offload the blame for inflation away from themselves and onto others.

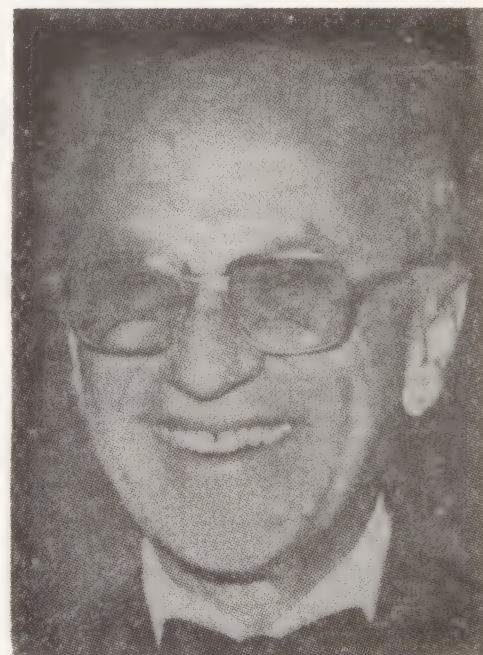
As for the first, an attempt to tackle this was made in the form of 'incomes policies', tried in varying forms by both the last Labour and the last Tory governments.

The disastrous failure of these incomes policies led to a thorough rethink on inflation in both parties but particularly in the Conservative Party. The result has been a new economic witch-doctor's brew known as 'Monetarism'.

Monetarism takes its name from the fact - which should have been self-evident to all governments from the beginning - that inflation is rooted basically in monetary policies, to be precise the policies of monetary issue adopted by governments by which the bringing of new money into circulation occurred at a faster rate than the creation by industry of additional new wealth. The High Priest of the doctrine of Monetarism is generally acknowledged to be an American Jew by the name of Milton Friedman.

Friedman's monetarist ideas go hand in hand with his advocacy of the 'free-market' economy, which, although depicted as 'radical' by his many admirers, is merely a rehash of the liberal, free-trading philosophy enunciated by Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and others in the 18th and 19th centuries, and whose best monument was the appalling condition of the industrial proletariat in Britain during Victorian times.

Friedman's ideas today have enormous influence over the governments of several countries, including our own. He has recently had talks with Mrs. Thatcher, and the anti-inflationary aims proclaimed by the new Tory administration on its accession to power bear the obvious stamp of his thinking.



**FRIEDMAN**  
Monetarist guru

What then is the Friedmanite recipe for stability of prices? It is so childishly simple that one cannot understand how any governments in the past, advised presumably as they have been by trained economists, could have missed it: monetary growth must proceed apace with growth in the national product, and as long as it does the overall price level will remain constant. If market forces (which include certain sections of the work force getting pay rises) cause the prices of specific goods or services to increase, this will be balanced by the prices of other goods and/or services coming down - as they must do if the equilibrium remains constant between goods and services on the one hand and money on the other.

Goods and services, after all, cannot command prices for which there is not the money there to pay, and as long as the level of money in any economy is maintained at a ratio equal to that of the goods and services available, the overall price index cannot increase, even though the prices of specific items may rise and fall in obedience to the laws of supply and demand.

Seen against this obvious truth, the adoption of incomes policies and putting the blame for price rises on imports become ex-



posed as the gigantic idiocy that they are. Proper regulation of the monetary supply is the sole bulwark against inflation.

So far so good. Why then are not all governments that have got the Friedman message applying his principles right down the line and eliminating inflation?

## STARVED

Our own Government is not applying monetarist principles right down the line for an obvious reason. If it were to cut the monetary supply in accordance with Friedman's advice, the British economy would be starved of money just at a time when it desperately needs to expand. Our people would suffer a huge loss of purchasing power. Industry would not get the loans it needs for expansion. Mass unemployment would be the order of the day. In fact it is due to the **partial** application of the Friedman treatment that unemployment is now again on the increase, being predicted to reach 2 million by next year.

Friedman himself acknowledges that this will happen. In an article in The Daily Telegraph on February 17th, he said:

"The initial side-effects of a slower rate of monetary growth are painful: lower economic growth, temporarily high unemployment, without, for a time, much reduction of inflation. The benefits appear only after one or two years or so, in the form of lower inflation, a healthier economy, the potential for rapid non-inflationary growth."

The problem, as Friedman states, is that of government having the political will to take what he regards as the necessary measures. How many governments want, or are willing to risk, higher unemployment and lower economic growth?

Is there a flaw in the Friedman teachings? We think there is, and it is a very fundamental one.

Friedman talks of governments causing inflation by creating too much money, and he described this graphically as paper money run off on printing presses. What he fails to acknowledge is that today by far the greater part of new money created, certainly in Britain, is not created that way at all; it is brought into being in the form of loans, made by the private banking sector, by mere entry in a ledger debiting the borrower by the amount in question and requiring him to repay it with interest - now running in this country at an astronomical rate approaching 20 per-cent.

When the current British Government obeys Friedman and cuts the money supply according to his advice, what it actually does is raise interest rates on money 'borrowed' into circulation so as to reduce the

rate of borrowing. Under our system less of this borrowing means less money being created. This, according to monetarist theory, means that the inflation rate will come down.

But does it come down? Not necessarily, as the British experience has established. And if it does it is through a credit squeeze applied on such a scale that the economy suffers from monetary starvation. The present Thatcher Government policy gets the worst of both worlds. It is not reducing the rate of money supply (i.e. lending by the banks) enough to bring down inflation but it is reducing it enough to make the economy short of money to expand and consume production. As the City Editor of The Daily Telegraph observed on the 27th December last year:-

"The change in government also stood expectations about interest rates on their heads, as the new government used dear money to try to constrain the growth of bank lending and/or money supply instead of using cheap money as an incentive to encourage the spirit of free enterprise which the budget was intended to liberate."

It needs no economic genius to deduce that as long as new money is coming into circulation as interest-bearing debt that interest is being written into the cost, somewhere along the line, of every item of goods or services for sale. In times when credit expands and money is therefore plentiful this means that the rate of interest owing to the banks expands corres-

pondingly. **Here lies the real cause of inflation.**

If then governments, in order to curb inflation, cut down the amount of money being lent into circulation by knocking up interest rates, this means that less money is available to create and consume real wealth - but that element in the economy representing interest payable to the banks does not necessarily decrease; therefore inflation does not necessarily decrease.

For inflation to decrease significantly, it is necessary that the level of interest owing to the banks decreases, and for this to be possible it is necessary that the money supply (i.e. 'loans') is reduced really drastically. This is what results in the painful initial side-effects to which Friedman refers. There just is not enough money to keep the wheels of the economy turning.

But cannot the money supply be regulated so as to reduce, and eventually eliminate, inflation without causing these painful effects? Yes it can, but not if we listen to Friedman - for nowhere does he provide the answer to the real problem.

What the Government can do is determine that all new money coming into the economy does so, not as interest-bearing debt, but as a free issue made by itself and bearing no interest. Over a period of time this would enable that element in the nation's money which represents interest owing to the banks to be reduced to a level which can easily be offset by increased production. Some of the free money created by government will find its way into the banks by

*Contd. on page 20*

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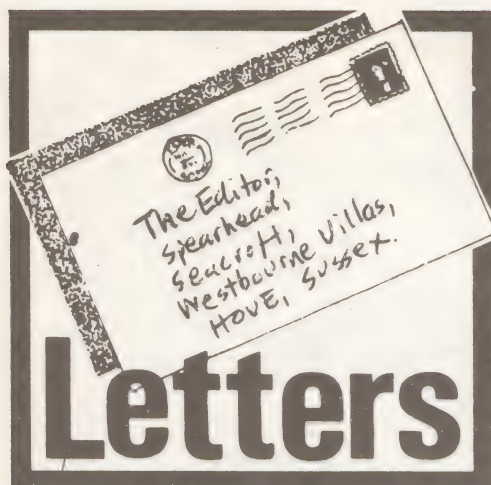
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All cheques or postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: Seacroft, Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.





SIR: Ian Smith a short time ago told White Rhodesians that if ever Mugabe came to power they would have no future in Rhodesia and would be best advised to leave. Now, with Mugabe in power, he is advising that they stay.

This is just the latest of a long series of changes of direction we have seen from Smith since U.D.I. in 1965. Then I admired him and looked up to him as a great White leader. When your magazine first criticised him, I was most upset and began to distrust your judgement. Now I realise that you were absolutely right and have been all along about events in Rhodesia. I greatly respect your courage in saying things against Smith that must have been unpopular among many of your readers at the time you said them.

Even when Smith agreed to the settlement as proposed by Kissinger, I thought you were wrong to attack him because I believed it was the best he could get for White Rhodesians and that it was vastly preferable to a Marxist Zimbabwe with the terrorist leaders in control. But that is in fact what the settlement has led to. Again you were right; there was no alternative but to continue fighting it out, and that is what Smith should have done.

R. EDGECLIFFE  
Southampton

SIR: As a supporter of the National Front, I cannot find words to express my contempt for the activities of the so-called 'Constitutional Movement' led by Messrs. Fountaine and Kavanagh.

These men were defeated in a democratic ballot for the party leadership and they have just refused to accept it. By carrying on their activities outside the party and against the party (while still claiming, ridiculously, to be 'within the party') they deserve our derision. As was said in a previous letter in your columns, they have shown that they are very bad losers. They are also playing right into the hands of the

enemies of nationalism by dividing it when it should be united.

The best that one can say about these men is that they are people who put their own petty little egos before the cause. While claiming that they are out to 'save' the party they are in fact working to destroy it.

John Tyndall's recent action should serve as an example to them. Like them, he is in disagreement with certain decisions of the party's Directorate but he remains loyal to the party and is prepared to settle differences within the party and its Constitution. Fountaine and Kavanagh were desperate to win for themselves the party's two highest offices and, when they failed, they set about trying to wreck the party. Mr. Tyndall, in contrast, has voluntarily given up the party's highest office for the sake of a principle he believes to be right for the future of the party.

Incidentally, I hear that Mr. Tyndall's opponents are now accusing him of using *Spearhead* for the purpose of promoting 'factions'. I see nothing of this in the first issue since his resignation. Both the National Front and National Front News are given their usual advertisements. On the other hand, I notice that in the latest issue of *National Front News* the paper has dropped its usual advertisement for *Spearhead*.

G. LINTOTT  
Portslade, Sussex

SIR: All the lefties are now objecting to a boycott of the Moscow Olympics because, they say, politics should not mix with sport.

Rather a different tune to the one they

sang over sport with South Africa!

T. BLYTH (Mrs.)  
Aberdeen

SIR: Have you ever heard anything as idiotic as this? The Swedish Government has recently banned the sale of war toys to children. The reason? They "expose children to violence and thus perpetrate a violence-prone society."

The ban covers all model toy weapons, military aircraft and army vehicle model kits, war games and construction kits that feature "war environment and/or soldiers." Cowboy and Indian toys are apparently still allowed!

A similar ban was introduced in Germany two years ago.

Contrast this with the attitude of the Russians. The Soviet Ministry of Retail Trade recently said: "Military toys and war games are important from an educational point of view as they arouse children's interest in and knowledge of military techniques and war games and also inspire patriotism."

And in Turkey last month military instruction was ordered for all children from the age of seven. The state radio said that the order was aimed at "protecting the Turkish Republic against all kinds of assault, to reinforce the innate consciousness of national defence among our youth, to meet the requirements of an all-out war."

So it seems that when the decadent West puts out its pacifist message the rest of the world isn't really listening.

R. L. MURDOCH  
Hebden Bridge, Yorks

## LETTER OF THE MONTH

*Spearhead* publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th of the previous month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in *The Accrington Observer*.

Sir—After the shameful way in which British Home Stores were bullied into changing their rules of dress in order to accommodate the religious practices of certain immigrant groups it has now been revealed that the Commission for Racial Equality have issued a new code of practice for employers, trade unions and individual employees on the "elimination of racial discrimination and the promotion of equal opportunity".

What does this gobbledygook actually mean? It means, in their own words: "Employers must not require, whether through selection tests or otherwise, a standard of English higher than that needed for the safe and effective performance of the job, or a higher level of educational qualification than is needed". It adds that: "Selection tests must be administered

in such a way as to minimise irrelevant culture bias".

Who is to decide what standards of English are needed "for the safe and effective performance of the job"? Will it be the Commission of Racial Equality, whose ranks of officers are already overloaded with imported bureaucrats from Asia, who will decide this? In which case impartiality can be thrown overboard straight away. Their bias is obvious to us all! Who is to decide whether the level of educational qualifications are too high? The employer? Or the Commission for Racial Equality?

What this unnecessary and ridiculous piece of nonsense shows is that employers are going to be forced (or persuaded) to bend over backwards in the relaxation of standards which they have expected of their white employees in the past, in order to suit the qualifications

of immigrants.

It is also stated that employers should cater for the requirements of minority groups "when these conflict with the cultural and religious needs of their employees". These include the observance of prayer times and religious holidays, the wearing of traditional dress such as saris, and the wearing of beards and turbans by Sikhs.

Codes such as these are the thin edge of an ever widening wedge which British workers will ignore to their sorrow later on. In the name of equality the Commission for Racial Equality is creating a new inequality, in which the British worker will become a second class citizen in his own country.—Yours etc.

JAMES McCORMACK,  
Sec., Acc. Branch Nat. Front.  
9 Hyndburn-street,  
Church.



# BERNIE CORNFELD: A SYMBOL OF OUR TIMES

Reprinted with acknowledgements to *INSATURATION*, Box 76, Cape Canaveral, Florida 32920.

**WHO IS THE symbolic American of the 20th century? We'd like to think he might be Lindbergh, Neil Armstrong or even Arthur Jensen. To our mind, however, no matter how outrageous it may seem, when everything is considered, when the man is matched to the spirit and trend of the times, the choice narrows down to Bernie Cornfeld, boy scout, social worker, multimillionaire con man and rapist (convicted in England).**

Since the collapse of his vast financial empire, Cornfeld has been residing in Beverly Hills where he has been throwing lavish parties and cheating Ma Bell out of thousands of dollars in long distance calls. But we may be sure that this is not the last we will hear of him, just as it is not the last we will hear of Polish-born Roman Polanski, another Jewish media figure and another rapist (convicted in California) who is presently a refugee from US justice and is now making movies — and starlets — in France.

If a country becomes a cesspool then those that set the taste and tone must be cesspool figures and, as such, the true symbols of the *Zeitgeist*. Listen to some biographical details of this 20th-century perversion of Horatio Alger, as provided by Bert Cantor in *The Bernie Cornfeld Story* (Lyle Stuart, 1970):

Before the decline and fall of Bernie Cornfeld . . . he put together a collection of people and things in a splendid style that combined the playboy-executive of the twentieth century with the dreams of an Oriental potentate. Included in the record are a couple of private jets plus a helicopter for quick jaunts to and from the airport; a town house on Geneva's Lake Lemman that Napoleon built for his wife Josephine; a forty-odd-room twelfth century castle in France with a stable of eight saddle horses and a pack of Great Danes, along with a moat, an operating drawbridge, and a staff of servants; a string of race horses; an assortment of cars that includes a squadron of Rolls-Royces, a couple of Cadillacs, and a sprinkling of sports cars; a half interest in the French high-fashion house of Guy Laroche; a permanent five-room suite at New York's Hotel Carlyle with a permanently open private telephone line to Geneva; apartments or town houses in most of the major capitals of Europe; a one-third interest in a Japanese beat music group; and twenty new suits a year by Pierre Cardin or Guy Laroche. There was a payroll that numbered, according to company publicity, no less than one hundred and three IOS-made millionaires and carried at one time or another the sons of Franklin D. Roosevelt, King Gustav Adolf VI of Sweden, and David Ben-Gurion of Israel; along with Pat Brown, the former governor of California; Wilson Wyatt, the former lieutenant-governor of Kentucky; Erich Mende, the former vice-chancellor of Germany; Eric Scott, the former president of the Toronto Stock Exchange; Sir Eric Wyndham White, the former head of the UN's General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade . . . and a representative sampling of lesser mandarins, princes and pundits in every country . . .

As a wide-ranging bachelor, Bernie's tastes in feminine companionship are international. His name has been linked with actresses Audrey Hepburn and Julie Christie, and innumerable less renowned ladies. For a time he was frequently seen with Dewi Sukarno, the ex-wife of the ex-president of Indonesia.

Other members of the entourage have included: the late Jewish cartoonist Al Capp, another rapist (convicted in Wisconsin); Oleg Cassini, flit-about dress designer of the "beautiful people"; Clay Felker, radical chic magazine publisher; and George J. W. Goodman, a pop economist who writes under the name of Adam Smith.

Cornfeld, born in Turkey, moved to the US when he was five. Two years later his family separated and his mother took him to Israel, then back to the US and eventually to Brooklyn. He entered Brooklyn College in 1948 and in a few years headed the Norman Thomas for President Club and the largest campus CORE chapter in the country. In 1952 he graduated with a degree in Social Work and finagled his way into a full-time job with the B'nai Brith Youth Organization in Philadelphia. In 1955 he took a trip to Paris, where he thought it best to remain, since he owed New York City \$5,000 in parking tickets. He became a European salesman for the Dreyfus Fund before launching out on his own. In less than fourteen years he was worth \$100 million and bossed a network of mutual funds and insurance companies that controlled \$2 billion of other

people's money. In order "to do something for Israel," he started a mutual fund in Tel Aviv, which he tried to keep secret because of his lucrative business with Arabs.

As for affirmative action in Cornfeld's enterprises, it was affirmative in one direction only. His executive staff, the men who really pulled the strings, were in this order: (1) nice Jewish boys from Brooklyn who belonged to Bernie's Boy Scout Troop; (2) nice Jewish boys from Brooklyn; (3) nice Jewish boys; (4) everybody else. As one bigwig put it, "Our only demand is that all of our executives be bilingual and that one of the languages be Yiddish."

In 1969 Bernie had a private audience with Pope Paul VI. He was accompanied by his mother who asked the Holy Father what he was doing for Israel. When they left the Pope said shalom "three times." Later, at a dinner party Cornfeld was seated next to a Catholic missionary nun. He opened and closed the conversation with this question, "I've always wondered, what do you people do for sex?"

Cornfeld did much of his business with West Germans, who comprised 40% of the company's one million clients. One of the operators in his Geneva office said, "The Krauts may have killed 6 million Jews, but our guys will show them — they won't pay any taxes there."

No one knows how many people lost how much money when Cornfeld's financial house of cards collapsed. Cornfeld went to jail for a spell in Switzerland, but is now on the loose again. As a symbol of the times, he is really invaluable. Only a racial revolution or a nationwide revaluation of all the values Bernie holds most dear would prevent the Cornfeld scourge from repeating.



Bernie and bride



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**SOUTH  
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# N.F. in anti muggers protest

The hideously alien crime of mugging is still on the increase in London and other large cities, as can be evidenced by the horrific mugging stories that have appeared in the papers in recent months - some of them involving defenceless old women.

In protest at the failure of the authorities to curb the mugging outbreak (due to ridiculously light sentences in the courts and refusal to acknowledge and act upon the immigrant factor in mugging), the National Front held a protest march through South London on Sunday, March 2nd.

Despite alarmist predictions that the march would lead to widespread violence, as at Lewisham in 1977, it was entirely peaceful. This was because the police ensured that the red and immigrant mobs, who had been entirely responsible for the Lewisham violence, were kept well away from the route of the march.

## ANTI-I.R.A. MARCH

A protest by the National Front was probably instrumental in getting the Thameside Council to cancel a booking of local authority premises to the 'Troops Out' movement, which supports the I.R.A.

Following refusals of the same council to allow bookings of council premises by the National Front, council property was hired to the I.R.A. supporters for a weekend conference. In protest the local NF branch called a quickly organised march through the area on March 1st. Although the march was reliant almost wholly on a turn-out of local members and had no support from other regions of the country, 150 attended the march.

Chairman of the NF Andrew Brons and John Tyndall attended the march as guests and spoke at a short rally afterwards.

### DRUM CORPS

Chairman of Rochdale Branch wishes to re-organise and recruit members to the NF Drum Corps based at Manchester. Write: Mr. R. Marsh, c/o *Spearhead*, Seacroft, Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

About 1,700 were present on the march. The great majority of these were quiet and dignified in their bearing. A small minority were not and engaged in pointless shouting and gesticulation against hecklers on the wayside. Obviously there is a need for more rigid stewarding to control or root out these elements, who only give the media the excuse they are looking for to make unfavourable portraits.

The march ended in a side street with an open air meeting. Speakers were Andrew Brons, Richard Verrall, Martin Webster, Jim Sneath (Southwark Branch Organiser) and Mrs. Nellie Cecil, an elderly lady NF member who related to the crowd how she had been mugged three times.

The turn-out at the march, while not one of the very highest at London NF marches, did establish one thing: that the bulk of NF members have remained loyal to the party in the recent split with the so-called 'Constitutional Movement'. It must be hoped that those who still side with this rebel group will be sobered by this fact.

## N.F. Chairman

Following the resignation of John Tyndall as Chairman of the National Front, as reported in our last issue, Mr. Andrew Brons has taken over the Chairman's post.

Mr. Brons is 31 and a lecturer in politics and law in Harrogate, Yorkshire. He is married and has two daughters.

He was elected Deputy Chairman of the party last September.

Mr. Brons has been a member of the National Front since its early days and a member of the National Directorate for some years. He has been particularly involved in the work of the Elections and Education & Training Departments.

He was the party's parliamentary candidate in the by-election in Stechford in March 1977 and obtained 2,955 votes, beating the Liberals into fourth place.

Replacing Mr. Brons as Deputy Chairman of the party is Mr. Richard Verrall, who is head of the Administration Dept.

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## THE FRAUD OF 'MONETARISM'

(Contd. from page 14)

legitimate trading and deposits and the banks will in turn lend that money to its customers at interest. But this interest will be covered by the rate at which the loans enable those customers to increase production and thus the real wealth of the community. The interest will be no more than the proper price for a service, and will be equal, like every other price, to the real economic value of that service.

Supposing that the Government, calculating the rate at which it is physically possible for the nation's producers to increase their output, issues money freely into the economy at a comparable rate (this can be done in a number of ways but we think that the best way is in the form of payment for public services).

Out of the earnings that this creates it will be possible gradually for old debts to the banks to be repaid, including the interest on those debts. But at the same time new debts are not being created, as they are now, at a rate which replace the old. Therefore an increasing part of the new money being created can be used solely for the creation, in turn, of real new wealth. Correspondingly a **decreasing** amount of the nation's money has to go to pay interest on debts owing to the banks.

## WORKING

Once this system is working there is no longer the conflict between the need to bring down inflation and the need to stimulate production and employment. The two needs can be reconciled. We can have full production and full employment but we need not have inflation. Inflation can be prevented without any 'painful side-effects'.

It is for these reasons that we should reject Friedman and regard him as nothing more than an over-publicised economic quack. What he tells us that is true can

be seen as true by any reasonably intelligent schoolchild. On the other hand, there is a great deal that he does not tell us - and much that he tells us that is **untrue**.

The National Front in its Election Manifesto for May 1979 showed that it understood the real problem lying at the root of inflation, and it proposed the only realistic solution - that all new money should be created debt-free. Needless to say, the news-media did not allow its proposals to come to the notice of the British public - something of which Dr. Friedman certainly cannot complain.

The Conservatives, like Labour, do not understand the problem. Part of Labour still clings to the antediluvian remedy of 'incomes policies'; another part accepts some of the Friedmanite monetarist proposals. In the Tory camp there is the same division but with a rather greater proportion leaning towards Friedman.

The present Government's policy is to follow Friedman. It is a policy that is clearly failing because both inflation and unemployment are on the increase at an alarming rate.

When the fact of this failure blows back in the Government's face, what charlatan theory will it turn to next? That is one question that cannot yet be answered. J. T.

## Change of editorship

As from this issue, John Tyndall resumes the editorship of Spearhead. He replaces Richard Verrall, who has been Editor for the last four years.

Mr. Tyndall was the founder of the magazine in 1964 and was its Editor until the beginning of 1976, when Mr. Verrall took over from him.

Contrary to impressions that may have been given by reports last month, the discontinuation of Mr. Verrall's post as Editor was not a dismissal made as a result of dissatisfaction with his performance of his

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duties or of any disagreements on other matters between him and Mr. Tyndall. Mr. Verrall's job as Editor came to an end as a result of the changed financial circumstances of Spearhead, which made it no longer possible to engage him in a paid capacity. These changed circumstances were brought about in turn by certain changes in the National Front which Mr. Tyndall did not seek but which were forced upon him. Mr. Verrall was made fully acquainted of these facts when informed of the termination of his position.

Spearhead takes this opportunity to thank Mr. Verrall for his past services to the magazine.

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